

§ 51.1003

section 110(a)(2) of the Act unless the State already has fulfilled this obligation for the purposes of implementing the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

(c) *Pollutants contributing to fine particle concentrations.* The State implementation plan must identify and evaluate sources of PM_{2.5} direct emissions and PM_{2.5} attainment plan precursors in accordance with §§ 51.1009 and 51.1010. After January 1, 2011, for purposes of establishing emissions limits under 51.1009 and 51.1010, States must establish such limits taking into consideration the condensable fraction of direct PM_{2.5} emissions. Prior to this date, States are not prohibited from establishing source emission limits that include the condensable fraction of direct PM_{2.5}.

(1) The State must address sulfur dioxide as a PM_{2.5} attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of SO₂ emissions in the State for control measures.

(2) The State must address NO_x as a PM_{2.5} attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of NO_x emissions in the State for control measures, unless the State and EPA provide an appropriate technical demonstration for a specific area showing that NO_x emissions from sources in the State do not significantly contribute to PM_{2.5} concentrations in the nonattainment area.

(3) The State is not required to address VOC as a PM_{2.5} attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of VOC emissions in the State for control measures, unless:

(i) the State provides an appropriate technical demonstration for a specific area showing that VOC emissions from sources in the State significantly contribute to PM_{2.5} concentrations in the nonattainment area, and such demonstration is approved by EPA; or

(ii) The EPA provides such a technical demonstration.

(4) The State is not required to address ammonia as a PM_{2.5} attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of ammonia emissions from sources in the State for control measures, unless:

(i) The State provides an appropriate technical demonstration for a specific area showing that ammonia emissions from sources in the State significantly contribute to PM_{2.5} concentrations in

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the nonattainment area, and such demonstration is approved by EPA; or

(ii) The EPA provides such a technical demonstration.

(5) The State must submit a demonstration to reverse any presumption in this rule for a PM_{2.5} precursor with respect to a particular nonattainment area, if the administrative record related to development of its SIP shows that the presumption is not technically justified for that area.

§ 51.1003 [Reserved]

§ 51.1004 Attainment dates.

(a) Consistent with section 172(a)(2)(A) of the Act, the attainment date for an area designated nonattainment for the PM_{2.5} NAAQS will be the date by which attainment can be achieved as expeditiously as practicable, but no more than five years from the date of designation. The Administrator may extend the attainment date to the extent the Administrator determines appropriate, for a period no greater than 10 years from the date of designation, considering the severity of nonattainment and the availability and feasibility of pollution control measures.

(b) In the SIP submittal for each of its nonattainment areas, the State must submit an attainment demonstration justifying its proposed attainment date. For each nonattainment area, the Administrator will approve an attainment date at the same time the Administrator approves the attainment demonstration for the area, consistent with the attainment date timing provision of section 172(a)(2)(A) and paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Upon a determination by EPA that an area designated nonattainment for the PM_{2.5} NAAQS has attained the standard, the requirements for such area to submit attainment demonstrations and associated reasonably available control measures, reasonable further progress plans, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to attainment of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS shall be suspended until such time as: the area is redesignated to attainment, at which time the requirements no longer apply; or EPA determines that the area has violated the PM_{2.5} NAAQS,